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UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS STATISTICS DIVISION

> Seminar Creation, Recognition and Valuation of Intellectual Assets

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Intellectual property a special asset

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a special asset

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> IP provides benefit through sharing

IP does not provide a service as part of an economic transaction

IP cannot be valued through cost of inputs

- Payments for sharing in IP are income transfers, not service payments
- The current SNA recognises these payments as royalty fees, licence payments, copyright fees, etc.
- IP does not deliver services to a production function, it defines the nature of the production function

IP releases value through access devices that allow sharing. The devices may or may not be assets in their own right

IP is a "public" good – it is non-rival in use

IP does not wear away – it loses or gains value through change in demand for access – this observed through the price of membership, and the number of members

IP must be revalued regularly in the light of changed demand and observed income

> IP loses value only through obsolescence

Straight-line depreciation over asset life will be the exception, not the norm for IP

IP life length can only be estimated with confidence when there is an active market in similar products

IP is discovered, not created. There is often no connection between formation inputs and asset value

- The message
- Let's confirm we can measure it before we operationalise it.
- Is there agreement on a theory of how IP affects productivity measures? It doesn't meet the usual theory of assets feeding the production function through capital services.

- An asset is only recognised in the national accounts when ownership rights are exercised, otherwise no economic transaction takes place.
- > Originals and copies
- Copies are access devices to the original, not separate versions of the original